The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,228.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

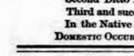
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 25th May, at noon.

May.		June.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Madras 7
„ Carwar	27	„ Coconada 9
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vizagapatam 10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Bimlipatam 10
June		„ Gopalpore 11
„ Colombo	1	„ False Point 12
„ Galle	2	Arrive Calcutta 13
„ Negapatam	4	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

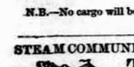
The steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,628 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 17th May, at noon.

Up.		May.	Down.		June.
Leave Bombay		17	Leave Bussorah		5
„ Kurrachee.....		21	„ Fao		5
„ Guadur		23	„ Muscat		9
„ Muscat		25	„ Linga		10
„ Bunder Abbas.....		27	„ Bunder Abbas.....		12
„ Linga.....		28	„ Muscat		14
„ Bushire		31	„ Guadur		16
	June.		„ Kurrachee.....		19
„ Fao		1	Arrive Bombay		22
Arrive Bussorah		3			

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Bengal," (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 14th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th May, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "Pembroke Castle," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Orissamme," Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 8th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned has been appointed a Notary Public for India and all other Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions.

G. R. WILSON.

6 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th May, 1869.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

SILVER GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATION.

Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Light openwork, or solid Silver ; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

CORAL AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 29 to Rs. 25.

IVORY RING AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

(Each in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.

(Each complete in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.

From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.

From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.

From Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.

From Rs. 100 to Rs. 139.

CIGAR CASES.

Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved ;
From Rs. 56 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving *For Prize or Testimonial Purposes.*

From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.

Plain, Chased, or Engraved ;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved ;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
2	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Set of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a seventh distribution of Assets of Rs. 150 per share, will be paid, on production of share certificates, at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Thursday the 13th May, 1869.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Cotton at as favourable as can be obtained from any other first class Marine Insurance Office.

Bombay, 13th May, 1869. LYON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the newly-built House situate in the midst of the Esplanade, near the Cricket Club's Tent, with every comfort ; with water closets on improved principles ; ample stable accommodation, and an open compound in the rear, to be shortly converted into a pleasant garden. For rent and other particulars apply to Dr. R. C. Badhurjee, No. 7, Hornby Row, between 2 and 5 P.M.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Liquidator's account to the 30th April, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

THE VETERINARY and LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Bruce Lane, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidator's account to the 30th April, 1869.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Victory," Davies, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Davies will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 350 per share out of profits, and a further distribution of Rs. 150 per share out of paid-up capital, realized from the sale of ships, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of share certificates, on and after Saturday the 15th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges ; Web Plates, 1 inch ; Angle Irons, 3½ inch ; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Flats and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th May, 1869.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is prepared to supply the following Cotton Seeds for sowing during the approaching season :—

Egyptian (imported).....	Rs. 10	per cwt.
New Orleans (imported).....	„ 25	„
Ditto (acclimatized)...	„ 6	„
Sea Island (imported).....	„ 25	„
Bourbon (imported).....	„ 10	„
Hingughat (indigenous).....	„ 6	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seed until sowing time.

Applications should be addressed to Mr. Harrison, Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "COLUMBIAN,"

At reduced price—10 as. per shilling.

The Arabian Nights Entertainments ...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1 0
Compendium of Percussion and Anscultation, by A. Flint..						1 4
The Words of Wellington	...	...	...	...		1 10
My First visit to Japan ...	...	...	...	...		1 4
Sans Merci, or Kostrels and Falcons						1 4
Views Afoot ; or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff, by B. Taylor ...	...	...	...	...		1 0
Count Bismarck, by C. Lowes ...	...	...	...	...		2 4
The Oxford Spectator ...	...	...	...	...		2 4
The Lily of Lumley, by Edith Milner ...	...	...	...	...		4 12
Miscellaneous Poems, by the Rev. J. Keble ...	...	...	...	...		3 12
Electric Telegraph, by Dr. Lardner and E. B. Bright ...	...	...	...	...		2 4
Electricity, by E. M. Fergusson	...	...	...	...		2 4
Poems and Ballads, by A. C. Swinburne ...	...	...	...	...		5 10
Hart's Quarterly Army List, corrected up to 1st April, 1869						6 12
Catechism of Photography	...	...	...	...		0 10
History of British India, by H. Murray ...	...	...	...	...		4 4
Girlhood and Womanhood, by Sarah Tytler ...	...	...	...	...		3 4
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1869 ...	...	...	...	...		4 12
The Alexandra Alphabet	...	...	...	...		0 10
Official Monthly Army List, for April ...	...	...	...	...		1 0
Official Navy List for April ...	...	...	...	...		1 10
The Gentle Life... ...	...	...	...	...		3 12

Bombay, 11th May, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—In drawing attention to Section XL of Act IV. of 1857, I hereby give notice, that Licenses for the retail sale of Tobacco in the Town and Island of Bombay will be issued on application, in writing, to the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of the Tobacco Department, Carnac Bunder. The License fee is one Rupee per annum, renewable every year from 1st October.

License for retail sale of Tobacco.—Section XI. "It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or offer for sale by retail any Tobacco in the said Town without a License from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other officer duly empowered by Government in that behalf, which License shall be in force for a period of twelve calendar months from the date thereof, unless the person to whom the License is granted shall be deprived thereof under the provisions of this Act. A fee of one Rupee shall be paid for every such License."

2. Any person who, without such License, shall retail Tobacco in the said Town, or who shall knowingly have in his possession any Tobacco in excess of the quantity authorized by Law, is liable to a fine of ten times the value thereof ; in addition to which all such Tobacco is liable to seizure and confiscation.

3. The attention of all persons concerned in the retail trade of Tobacco within the Town and Island of Bombay is specially requested to the above notice. The Act allows of no exception in their favour, and any person who after the issue of this notice shall neglect within one month from this date to provide himself with a License as above required will be dealt with according to Law.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 11th May, 1869.

BOMBAY and COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Wednesday the 26th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as required by Section 138 of the Indian Company's Act 1866, to receive the report and final accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

Also to pass an extraordinary Resolution as to the disposal of the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company as required by Section 171 of the said Act.

Jno. A. J. SHAW, Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRO PLATE.

Consistently with their general rule, the Company's supplies of this article are from the best manufactures only, strongly plated upon the hardest nickel silver, which their experience has taught them to be far preferred by the Public to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating.

AG-DANS ;
(expected shortly)
Of the most convenient and elegant forms.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

ASH TRAYS ;
With Cigar Rests, each Rs. 2.

BACHELORS' TEA & COFFEE SERVICES ;
Comprising Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, chased, engraved, or plain ;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

BEER MUGS ;
Half pint and pint, with or without cover ; chased, engraved, or plain ; with glass or metal bottoms ;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.

BISCUIT BOXES,
Of glass mounted in plate, or of richly chased or engraved plate ;
Proof Against Ants ;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 60.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES ;
Carrying Salt, Mustard, and one to three Cruets besides ; in a large variety of pretty patterns ;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 30.

BURGUNDY CARRIERS ;
An elegant convenience recently introduced for "passing the bottle" without distance of the contents ;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

BUTTER DISHES ;
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured glass, with richly chased, plain, or engraved, plate mountings ;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

BUTTER KNIVES ;
Of various patterns, to suit the preceding, with Ivory or plated handles ;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.

CAKE BASKETS ;
Oval or round ; pierced work, chased, or engraved ;
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.

CANDLESTICKS ;
Ten, eleven, or twelve inch ; in several solid handsome patterns ;
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 50.
Spare Shades for preceding, per pair Rs. 5 and 6.

CELLARETTES ;
See Breakfast Cruet Frames.

CHRISTENING CUPS ;
Plain, chased, or engraved, with or without handles.
From Rs. 9. to Rs. 30.

CIGAR LAMPS ;
(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)
To Smokers, Clubs, and Regimental Messes,
These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience ;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 36.

CLARET JUGS ;
Of glass, mounted in plate, or elegantly chased or engraved plate ;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

CRUET FRAMES ;
With best cut glass Cruets, &c., complete ;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS ;
Each carrying two salt cellars (gilt inside) with spoon (gilt inside) ; covered, richly cut or engraved glass, cream and sugar basins with spoons (gilt inside) richly cut or engraved glass flower vase and dish for bon bons, crackers, or fruits ; chased or engraved, thickly plated parts for gilt, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, AND OF QUITE NEW STYLE.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 150.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS ;
Richly chased, engraved, or plain ; with Ivory, Pearl, or Plat e handles ; handsome cases of Mahogany or Walnut-wood, containing 4 dozen of each.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES ;
To carry four or six egg cups ; with or without spaces for extra eggs ; with spoons, complete.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

EGG STEAMERS ;
By this ingenious, but simple arrangement, eggs can be cooked on the Breakfast Table without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired. Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half-cooked, or hard as stones, will appreciate the comfort attained by the use of this instrument.
To cook four or six eggs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.

EPERGNE CENTRE PIECES ;
Singly or in pairs.
Of richly cut and engraved glass upon plate, in a variety of designs.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.

FISH CARVERS ;
In velvet lined morocco cases ; with ivory or plate handles ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.

FISH SETS ;
Comprehending carvers, and half a dozen each of knives and forks, or carvers and one dozen each of knives and forks.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

GOBLETS ;
For presentation prize, or testimonial purposes ;
Richly chased or engraved, with or without handles ;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

ICE TONGS ;
In a variety of neat and elegant patterns ;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

INKSTANDS ;
Carrying one or two handsomely cut bottles ; richly chased of engraved.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 120.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS ;
Of richly cut glass, or Wedgewood ware, mounted in plate (very pretty.)
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.

MILK OR TODDY WARMERS ;
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS ;
Of glass mounted in plate, or chased or plain plate ; per pair ;
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS ;
Each Rs. 9 to Rs. 12.
Sets of three, in velvet-lined morocco cases ;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

NAPKIN RINGS ;
Of Pierced work richly chased, or engraved ; sets of two, four, and six, in handsome morocco cases ;
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

PICKLE FRAMES ;
Containing two or three richly-cut stoppered glass pickle jars ;
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

PRIZE CUPS ;
Richly chased or engraved : with or without handles ;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

SALVERS ;
Richly chased or engraved ; all in good solid handsome style of 6 inches, 8 inches, 10 inches, 12 inches, and 14 inches diameter ; each,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.

SALT CELLARS & SPOONS ;
Beaded, beaded chased, rustic, shell, and other patterns ; of the new miniature size ; complete sets of four or six, both cellars and spoon gilt inside, in velvet-lined morocco cases ;
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

THE NEW SARDINE BOXES ;
Of richly cut clear glass, mounted in plate ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

SARDINE SERVING TONGS ;
Elegantly chased or engraved ;
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 15.

SUGAR BASKETS ;
Of Wedgewood ware or cut glass, mounted in plate ;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

TANKARDS ;
Of several descriptions, chased or engraved ;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ;
Comprehending Coffee and Tea Pots, Cream Ewer, and Sugar Basin, plain, chased, embossed, or richly engraved.

BACHELOR SIZE ;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

FAMILY SIZE ;
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 350.

TEA INFUSERS ;
(Sneakers or Sulkies)
Of the egg-shape, or to rest on the top of the cup ;
From Rs. 4-8 to 6.

TOAST RACKS ;
Plain or chased ; from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TRAVELLERS' TELESCOPE CUPS ;
For the Pocket, each in morocco case, plain or engraved ;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

FORKS AND SPOONS.

Complete sets of the beautiful "Lily" pattern ; in handsome mahogany case, with brass bound and bevelled edges, and lined with purple satin and velvet ; comprehending

12 each Table Forks and Spoons, 12 each Dessert Forks and Spoons, 12 Tea Spoons, 6 Salt Spoons, 6 Egg Spoons, 1 Gravy Spoon, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Soup Ladle, 1 Sugar Spoon, 1 Sugar Sifter, 1 Pair Fish Carver, 2 Pickle Forks, 1 Sugar Tongs, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Ice Tongs, 4 Knife Rests	Cash Rs.	Credit, Rs.
	250	300

	Fiddle Pattern.				Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern.			
	Cash.		Credit		Cash.		Credit	
Table Forks, full size ..... per dozen	27	0	30	0	36	0	40	0
Table Spoons do. ..... „	27	0	30	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert Forks do. ..... „	20	0	22	8	27	0	30	0
Dessert Spoons do. ..... „	20	0	22	8	27	0	30	0
Tea Spoons do. ..... „	12	8	14	0	16	8	18	0
Egg Spoons gilt bowls ..... „	12	8	14	0	16	0	20	0
Salt Spoons do. ..... „	12	8	14	0	18	0	20	0
Mustard Spoons do. ..... each.	1	2	1	4	1	8	1	12
Caddy Spoons ..... „	0	14	1	0	1	4	1	8
Sugar Spoons ..... „	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	12
Sugar Tongs ..... „	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Butter Knives ..... „	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Pickle or Oyster Forks..... „	2	4	2	8	2	8	3	0
Toddy Ladles ..... „	2	4	2	8	3	0	3	8
Sauce „ ..... „	2	4	3	8	3	0	3	8
Soup „ ..... „	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
Gravy Spoons..... „	4	8	5	0	5	8	6	0
Fish Helpers ..... per pair.	14	8	16	0	16	0	18	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation has been removed to Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Lane, off Apollo Street.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th May, 1869.

MOURNING JEWELLERY ;

OF REAL WHITBY JET, in a variety of the latest styles.

BRACELETS ;
Per pair from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.

BROOCHES ;
Each from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

CHAINS ;
Each from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

CROSSES ;
Each from Rs. 1 to Rs. 10.

EAR-RINGS ;
Per pair from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS ;
Per pair from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16.

STUDS, BREAST ;
Per set from Re. 1 to Rs. 15.

STUDS, COLLAR ;
Each from Re 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FORT HOTEL, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—The above Hotel, essentially a first-class Establishment, is designed for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families who have hitherto had to seek such accommodation in the one or two large Hotels outside the Fort, there being no Establishment of the kind sufficiently comfortable or commodious within the limits of the Fort.

The Hotel is centrally situated, being in one of the blocks known as "Sassoon's Buildings," Elphinstone Circle ; commands a magnificent view of the Shipping in the Harbour ; is adjacent to the Town Hall and most of the Public Offices ; and is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Station at Boree Bunder, of the Custom House and Apollo Bunders. Gentlemen who, whether on business or pleasure, desire daily to be in the Fort, can thus secure the advantages of a really comfortable home without having to meet the exhorbitant charges of Hotel Keepers for conveyance hire, which may well be said to double the cost of hotel residence in Bombay.

The Proprietors confidently recommend the Viands supplied at the Fort Hotel as being unsurpassed in quality by any establishment of the kind in Bombay ; whilst the Wines, Beer, Liquors, &c., will be found to be of the most excellent description ever imported into Bombay.

The Proprietors would especially draw attention to the large and elegantly furnished Dining Room, the Sleeping Apartments, and the Sitting Rooms of the Hotel, which will be found unequalled by any Hotel in the Fort in respect to cleanliness and comfort, being fitted with every convenience for Families as well as Single Gentlemen.

First-class Thurston's Billiard Tables are on the premises ; but so far removed from the Apartments allotted to Families, that no annoyance need be apprehended.

Tiffins and Dinners supplied to the Public, either at the Table d'Hôte or in Private Rooms, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable Charges.

Travellers are requested to telegraph, or otherwise communicate by Post, of their intention to engage Apartments, when every arrangement to insure comfort will be made ; and Carriages will be kept in waiting at the Railway Stations, and every assistance will be afforded by the Proprietors' Servants for the safe conveyance of their Luggage, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine, in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Enquiry for Elphinstones and Colabas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	310
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1449
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	885
2,090,000	1,000	600	„ 11-14	Do. New	425
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	830
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	200

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150—1160

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	100do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,300
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9650
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1150
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180—
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Ashweight	400
550,000	5,500	all		Bombay	2800
192,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1735
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
150,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,000	all		Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3—3½;
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	65	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	410
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—170

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	105½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 1st May, 1869.

		Rs.	a.	p.
LIABILITIES.				
Capital		56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,82,753 13 9			
Public Deposits at Branches	33,77,460 10 1			
		83,60,214	7	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		71,47,684	10	2
Cash Credits undrawn do.		3,53,685	9	3
Post Bills		13,428	5	3
Reserve Fund		5,62,500	0	0
Rest		1,88,040	7	8
Rupees		2,22,49,553	7	11
ASSETS.				
Silver and Notes at Head Office	20,48,634 14 11			
Silver and Notes at Branches	69,59,616 5 5			
		90,08,251	4	4
Govt. Securities		3,08,050	8	4
Govt. Reserve, Cash	24,82,753 13 9			
Securities				
		24,82,753	13	9
Loans at Head Office and Branches		22,82,789	6	4
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		6,30,437	9	11
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		47,05,383	5	1
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,39,364	1	3
Bills of Exchange do.		9,29,019	2	9
Due by other Banks		16,72,564	4	2
Rupees		2,22,49,583	7	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Banken, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before medical board, from Jubbulpore.
Garforth, Major, 7th Hussars, on leave, on private affairs, from Sealkote.
Hunt, Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, on leave, on private affairs, from Sealkote.
Beatty, Surgeon, 7th Hussars, on leave, on private affairs, from Poona.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Mahabuleshwur, 8th May 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave :—
39th Foot.—Captain Rudd and Lieutenant Goodall, from 19th May 1869 to 30th May, on privilege leave.
Ensign Brown, 1-8th King's, for 30 days, from 9th May 1869, to proceed to Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 11th May, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 29th April 1869 :—
Major General P. K. M. Skinner, C. B., Staff Corps.

Lieutenant and Local Captain H. Flood, 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, is appointed to act as Junior Inspector of Musketry, during the absence on leave of Captain Waring.

Veterinary Surgeon F. Plomley, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed forthwith to Ahmednuggur for duty at that station.

Mr. Plomley will travel most expeditiously at the public expense.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	„
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	„
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	„
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	„
	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	„
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Steamers up to 7th May	£5 0s. 0d.	
Overland	„ from 15th to 1st June	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	„
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta		Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Charges	Port
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Glenduror	Warland	Liverpool, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Strathblane	Poe	Galle.
	Elizabeth	Owen	Bankok.
	Unrivalled	Hedgcock	Liverpool.
	City of Venice	Soden	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Alice, Windemer, to Carwar.
Barque Lauretta, McPherson, to Kurrachee.
Ship Alfred the Great, Efford, to Liverpool via Havre.
Ship Clutha, Campbell, to Moulmein.
Ship Prince Alfred, Thirkell, to Madras.
Ship Scotland, Knight, to Moulmein.
Ship Any Warwick, Belbin, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship Martaban, Fife, to Havre.
Ship Fleur de Lis, Thomson, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Havelock, Robinson, to Cutch Mandvie.

The s. s. Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH

GALLE, 11th, 1 P.M.—French mail steamer "Meinam" sailed for Calcutta.
BUSHIRE, 12th, 6-50 A.M.—Steamer "Mula," from Bombay, arrived.
SADDOR ISLAND, 11th, 12-15 P.M.—Mail steamer "Mootan" passing outward bound.
KURRACHEE, 12th, 2-6 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin," with Overland mails, sailed for Bombay at 10 A.M.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May 7	Surat (s)	Greaves	Suez.
	Joyse Phillips	Mumford	Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

May 7	Surat (s)	Greaves	Calcutta.
	Malabar	Gadge	Singapore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th, 11-40 A.M.—Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople, and Persian line interrupted to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th May, via Russia, 22nd April.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th May.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th and 7th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th May to 8 P.M. of the 12th May, is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 40	0 1
„ Calcutta	9 39	0 56
„ Madras	6 20	3 21

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	May 15	Tuesday	June 29
„	„ 22	„	„ 29
„	„ 25	„	July 2
Tuesday	June 1	„	„ 13
„	„ 8	„	„ 20
„	„ 15	„	„ 27

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCOTT—May 7th, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, Ada, the beloved wife of M. H. Scott, C. S., aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ORR—May 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. Orr, C. B., Deputy Inspector General, Mysore Division, of a son.
WYATT—April 30th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Rev. J. L. Wyatt, Missionary, S. P. G., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

STOCKWELL—May 3rd, at Simla, the wife of Captain Stockwell, 95th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

HOLROYD—May 2nd, at Peshawur, Alice Marian, second daughter of Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

COLONEL HAMLEY has done good and characteristic service by putting in a sort of protest against a very curious popular delusion. The great defect of our time, whatever may have been the case in times past, is the undue weight which men permit the last set of events to exert upon their conclusions. Nor is it only the last, but the surface of the last set of events which is allowed to mislead. It seems to be almost adopted as an axiom that the latest incident wipes out the experience of ages, and that one blazing fact is ample ground for the most sweeping deduction. The special example of this popular vice is exhibited by the effect of the Prusso-Austrian war upon the imaginations of men. It pervades all classes and all kinds of minds ; the Peers and Generals on the Recruiting Commission ; the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; the merchant in his counting-house ; the rising M. P. ; the lawyer at his desk, and the fashionable journalist who puts in words the "latest thing" current between Temple Bar and South Kensington. The latest delusion is that wars, in future, must be short. The Recruiting Commissioners put the proposition thus—

"Hitherto (they say) we have had time, owing to the procrastinated character of the war, to extricate ourselves from the consequences of our remissness, and by much expenditure and incredible exertion we have escaped its lamentable effects. Recent events, however, have taught us that we must not rely in future on having time for preparation. Wars will be sudden in their commencement and short in duration, and woe to that country which is unprepared to defend itself against any contingency that may arise or combination that may be formed against it."

We can well understand that the Commission, eager to enforce the sound political maxim, that we should always be prepared to hold our own and vindicate our honour, set down these alarming words without giving much thought to the teachings of history or the reasons which govern the duration of wars. Their object was to startle, and they attained that object. The general public readily accepted the dictum, so profoundly were they impressed by the rapidity with which the campaign of Sadowa came to an end. Mr. Lowe, who furnishes Colonel Hamley with a text, is not less prompt to deduce a conclusion from a single fact, nor less sweeping in his assertions. He said—

"Not only will they not last for 22 years, as was the case in the war which we waged with the Emperor Napoleon, but the seven weeks' war in Germany the other day may be reduced even further, and resolve itself into a campaign on an equally grand scale of seven days. There is no doubt that the vast improvement of late years in scientific appliances as devoted to purposes of destruction, and the increased facilities afforded by the perfection of the telegraphic system, push us to the conclusion that the arbitrament of war will in future be sharp and decisive."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* varies the statement, but is only able to prove that wars will be short by solemnly enunciating the common place that the power best prepared will stand the best chance, and that an adversary thoroughly beaten must submit. Thus—

"It is not a question of expense at all, or only very remotely so ; otherwise England might well rest secure. The greatest disaster which could befall her would be that she should so consider it. It is only in a comparatively small degree a question of rapid manœuvring and quick fighting. It is pre-eminently a question of a decisive result, more or less sharply achieved ; and from this cause it arises that wars will henceforth be shorter. All recent experience has pointed directly to a collapse as the characteristic termination of modern conflicts. The fatal thrust may, it is true, be delayed if the adversaries are fairly matched in their readiness or unreadiness ; but when the guard is beaten down and the point pressed home nothing remains but submission."

And the *Pall Mall Gazette*, oddly enough, argues that unless you believe in the short war theory you are an enemy to your country, because you must be opposed to such a thorough reform as will render our military organization effective. The mere statement of the argument disproves it. A man may be an ardent military reformer and yet dissent from the new pet theory on the probable duration of wars. Colonel Hamley is conspicuously such a man, and he has justly challenged the supporters of the short war theory to *prove* their statements. The *Pall Mall* answers with the irrelevant common place that if an unprepared meets a prepared antagonist, the first must go down ; and that if both are unprepared yet in the end one must suddenly collapse. The Austro-Prussian war is an example of the first ; the American war of the second. From those it is inferred that war must be short. Never was an universal proposition based more conspicuously in particular data.

Colonel Hamley, with larger knowledge and wider generalization, disputes the truth of the inference. We cannot do better than place his necessarily succinct statement before our readers.

"The proposition seems to be this :—Railways enable troops to move faster, breechloaders enable them to fire faster, telegraphs transmit orders faster, and these expensive appliances force belligerents to spend money faster ; *ergo*, wars will be shorter. Now, I demur to the proposition as illogical, and, without absolutely denying the conclusion, I consider it so far from proved that much may be said in contradiction of it.

"It is true that railways will enable armies to assemble more rapidly than before in the theatre of war. But where the belligerent States are neighbours this can only make a difference of a few days. Once in presence of each other the extent to which the hostile armies can use railways for manœuvring becomes very restricted. The telegraph will aid both attack and defence ; and an investigation of the matter leads me to believe that the cases will be few and rare where the advantages thus conferred will be so decidedly on one side as to hasten the decision of the contest.

"As for breechloaders, they will, indeed, decide a combat of infantry more quickly, but that will only be a matter of hours or minutes. There is no reason to suppose that the destruction of life will be increased with the increased power of arms. Commanders will exercise greater caution before engaging, and manœuvres may thus be rendered more tedious than of yore, while the increased facilities for removing beaten troops from the field before defeat is converted into rout, and of preventing pursuit by destroying the railways used in retiring, indicate the protraction rather than the shortening of the struggle.

"That increased expenditure shortens war implies that the prosecution of war depends on the condition of the belligerents' finances. History, I think, contradicts this. No countries could be much nearer financial ruin than Prussia during Frederick's wars, Austria during Napoleon's wars, or the Southern Confederacy during the greater part of the American war, but want of money did not drive them to make peace. It is true that if one alone of two adversaries were seriously weakened in resources, that circumstance might be decisive. But in the case of a great State this could only be the result of protracted hostilities ; and if both are equally impoverished there is no reason why the contest should end merely for want of money.

"Looking at the history of recent and of earlier wars, I find nothing to confirm the conclusion to which I have demurred. Wars have been short and wars have been long without reference to modern appliances. The campaign of Solferino was more protracted than that of Marengo, and neither railways, telegraphs, nor financial considerations had a main share in ending it. Belgium is now more thickly traversed by railways than any country in Europe, yet it is impossible that any future campaign there can be more quickly decided than that of Waterloo, which began on the 15th of June and ended on the 18th. In 1864 Sherman, though with railways and telegraphs to help him, though conducting his operations with eminent ability, and though confronted by a very inferior army, took four months in advancing from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance which his troops would have traversed in a week if unopposed. And, in spite of modern appliances, the ground between Richmond and the Potomac remained for four years the scene, not so much of successive campaigns as of one long and bloody conflict, decided at last by such circumstances as the great inferiority in number of the Southern population, and the blockade which cut them off from external sources of supply. In fact, until the asserters of the short war theory proceed to prove it, I shall venture to believe that, should the conflict so long deemed imminent between France and Prussia arise, and should its incidents tend to exasperate both nations, it will be no less difficult than it would have been formerly to foretell the time of its conclusion ; and that wars will still continue to be long or short, according to the skill of generals, the strength and quality of armies, the patriotic spirit of peoples, and the defensibility of territories which are the theatres of operations."

Here we have expressed in compact language several weighty considerations which have been so strangely overlooked by the writers who insist, with the energy of fanatics, on the theory that wars must be short. Dazzled by the success of the Prussians they have kept their eyes steadily on the material side of war, almost to the exclusion of moral and political forces, and even to the exclusion of physical obstacles. Even Colonel Hamley, in his closing sentences, omits the mention of political combinations. If we take the American war, where both sides were unprepared at the outset, we see how materially the sustained moral energy of the Federals bore upon the issue, and how the famous collapse would not have occurred had the party favoured by General McClellan been a little stronger. Nay had General Lee been able to bring himself to fight out of Virginia the war might yet have lingered for months. Moreover without the brilliant and solid strategy of Sherman and Grant the numbers and energy and improved arms would not have availed to turn the scale. The popular idea is that Sadowa was the sole decisive fact in the Austro-Prussian struggle. But it was only one of the causes, not the sole cause. Austria was politically isolated, indeed she had only the doubtful support of the French Emperor ; she still possessed an army, and a defensible position ; but with the Italians on one side and Hungarians discontented and apathetic on the other, she judged it prudent not to tempt fortune further. No doubt it was the rapidity, but it was also the skill of the Prussians which enabled them to make the most of their rival's situation. And even in the matter of preparedness and suddenness of execution, is the war of '66 more striking on those points than the first Silesian war ? Surely it was not necessary, in order to prove the superior value of a state of preparation over a state of neglect that railways, breechloaders, telegraphs should have been invented, or even that the military monarchies should maintain large armies. What the short war theorists probably mean is that if one belligerent is well-prepared, if he has the better arms, or, failing that, the better general, and if he can strike a decisive blow, the blow will be decisive and the war short. But that is a mere truism. For our part we are disposed to think that so far as purely military considerations are concerned, wars will run the risk of being protracted, because there will be a tendency to fight on the defensive and to make large use of entrenchments. We may come back to the days of Marlborough and Villars, and drag out campaigns until political interests settle the dispute. In short, whether a war will be a march and a battle or many marches and many battles will depend, in the future as in the past, upon relatively the same causes. Some wars will be short and some long ; some will terminate in the complete and overwhelming defeat of one belligerent and others will end in a compromise. So far as England is affected there is nothing in the new facts which makes it more important to be prepared now than in 1790, or 1690, or 1590. We still want the best marine in the world, and the best and largest army we can get ; but we certainly shall not improve our chances by ignoring all military and political history prior to the American war ; nor by preaching a shallow doctrine based upon the mere surface of startling contemporary facts.

THE hot weather is telling upon our susceptible contemporary. He grows more querulous and more intent on vindicating himself from something or somebody every day. Out of regard for him, and for our readers, we overlook his weaknesses as much as possible ; and so far as we ourselves are concerned leave the public to judge. But yesterday he tried to sneer away the character of our commercial correspondent, and that attempt, though it be as useless as it is unworthy, we cannot pass over. Our correspondent had pointed out that Mr. Reuter had, on the authority of the *Times of India*, furnished the London public with substantially the same information on the Abyssinian charges, as that officially afforded by Mr. Lowe some days earlier. Our contemporary says that the passage he quotes from our London commercial letter contains "nearly as many mistakes as lines." This is a good example of the rambling style of our contemporary. There are twelve lines, but he does not point out any mistake. There is no mistake ; but there was more information in the *Times of India* telegram than in the telegram sent to Mr. Lowe, and there was a slight difference in the total. Is it wonderful, however, that our correspondent preferred the acknowledged official statement of Mr. Charles Turner to the anonymous official statement of our contemporary ? But we have a more serious question than this to ask. The *Times of India*—regardless of the reputation of Mr. Turner—piques itself on the possession of information superior to that forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Why did Mr. Turner send to Mr. Lowe scantier information than was afforded to our contemporary ? Mr. Lowe has a right to complain when he is worse informed by his servants than a Bombay journal. We regret that Mr. Turner's name should have been brought into the controversy, but the vanity of our contemporary demanded the sacrifice, and he has made it without a thought. Under pretence of vindicating Mr. Reuter, he has vainly tried to injure the character of our commercial correspondent, and he has put Mr. Turner into a position which that gentleman may have to explain when he reaches home.

THE "Times of India" gives the following excellent advice, which must be intended for the East Indian Association :—"What India now wants is REST." The small capitals are in the original.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. RANKEN, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. PRATT, C. B., having returned from leave of absence, has resumed command of the Poona Brigade.

SURGEON P. W. SUTHERLAND, of the Bengal Medical establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. C. KIERNANDER has been brought on the Bombay Medical establishment, from the 23rd April, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

THE following order has been confirmed :—Northern Division order, dated 12th April, 1869, directing Brigadier-General Taylor to assume command of the Division, vice Major-General Tapp, C. B., proceeded on medical certificate.

THE "Deccan Herald" hears that "Mr. N. W. Daniell, Under-Secretary to Government, is to succeed Dr. Wiehe in the appointment of Inspector General of Jails."

WE observe that Assistant-Surgeon J. Cleghorn, 10th N. I., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay.

HER Majesty's Consul at Jeddah has reported that, though the concourse of pilgrims at Mecca this year has greatly exceeded last year's numbers, their health has been in all respects good, and the proceedings have terminated satisfactorily.

THE Calcutta dawk has not yet brought us the fuller reports of the proceedings in the case against the "Englishman." Only the first day's proceedings are published *in extenso* in the papers that have come to hand. It occurs to us to suggest, as the "Englishman" is bringing out a full report, that it would be exceedingly useful to have it, and the report of the case against Mr. Taylor, in a pamphlet form. The subject is of lasting interest, not merely to lawyers and journalists but to the general public.

"THREE correspondents have announced to us," says the "Pioneer," "their wish to subscribe Rs. 50, Rs. 10, and Rs. 10, respectively, towards re-imbursing Major Fenwick the expenses of the late suit (to which he may be considered to have exposed himself solely in the cause of the public) and request us to receive subscriptions on his account. This we shall be truly happy to do."

ON Monday, the 24th instant, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levee at Peterhoff at 11 A.M. The official notification adds—"Gentlemen attending the levee are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the aide-de-camp in waiting at the time of presentation. Gentlemen purposing to attend the levee are requested to send their cards to the aide-de-camp in waiting before 4 P.M. on the 20th instant. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James' or at Government House, Calcutta, are requested to send their cards with their address, and the name of the gentlemen by whom they are to be presented, to the aide-de-camp in waiting, with as little delay as possible. No cards will be received after the 20th instant."

THE Ameer of Cabul is reported to have reached Jellalabad on the 26th of April.

THE marriage of the Ameer with the daughter of the late Wazeer Nizam Ood Dowla was, we learn from the "Pioneer," celebrated on the night of the 27th ultimo at Jellalabad. His Highness halted at Jellalabad for four days, and had frequent conferences with the Mullicks of the Khyber, who are very anxious to be accorded their old allowances. The preliminary step to such a concession, as the Ameer rather naively remarked, was that they should abstain from robbery and other heinous offences.

IT is reported from Peshawur that the Ameer when he reached Jumrood found some 1,200 to 1,500 persons awaiting his arrival, with the hope of being allowed to profit by his escort through the Khyber Pass. The crowd consisted mainly of Hindoo and Mussulman traders, bent on trying their fortunes in Afghanistan. "This looks," remarks the "Pioneer," "as if the class who are most alive to their own interest, and whose presence in a strange country would be to no advantage without the prospect of peace, expect great results from the recent meeting at Umballa. At all events it points to the fact of the Khyberees being less dominant than they were generally supposed to be two months ago. We believe that the Ameer raised no objections to being accompanied by the traders."

THE liquidation of the liabilities of the Prince of Arcot appears from a paragraph in the "Madras Standard" to be a matter of considerable difficulty. The secured debts of His Highness amount to nearly fifty lakhs, while the unsecured debts are much larger. Government have proposed granting the Prince fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the settlement of his pecuniary difficulties in order that he might prevail upon his creditors to take a certain dividend in full payment of their claims. Should, however, the creditors be disinclined to come to a settlement before the 30th June next, the Government will withhold the grant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Deccan Herald," writing from Singhur on the 10th May, says—"A severe storm burst over the hill on Sunday night, and the wind blew off part of the roof of Captain Luckhardt's bungalow. The storm continued to move about the hill for three hours ; and at one time the wind was very high, and seemed as if it must carry everything before it. The storm has been very general in the surrounding country ; and the valleys behind the range, including Singhur and Poorundhur, were under water on Monday morning. It was a fine sight next morning to see the mist rolling over the Mahabuleshwur hills, like wreaths of snow. The weather was very oppressive on Sunday ; and it is hoped that these storms will cool the air, and render the climate more bracing."

IT has been ruled that the General Order, authorizing advances to officers for the purpose of building, does not apply to military officers in civil employ.

ACCORDING to the "Deccan Herald" cholera has broken out in the city of Poona within the last two days. Thirteen fatal cases occurred on Tuesday in the Aiditwar Pait.

THE Bengal Government is said to have been instructed to convey to the officers of the East Indian Railway an expression of the Viceroy's satisfaction with the zeal they displayed in the formation of a volunteer corps, and of his cordial appreciation of the spirit in which they met the views of Government in the matter.

A MADRAS paper informs us in its local news that "H. E. Lord Napier visited the General Hospital yesterday, with the express purpose of seeing a patient therein, by name of Crompton, an employé in the Clothing Board Office, who is seriously indisposed." It showed good feeling on the part of the Governor of Madras to do so ; but is it good taste for a newspaper to publish the fact ?

"WE understand," says the "Pioneer," "that in the re-distribution of work among the Members of Council, His Excellency the Viceroy has assumed the supervision of the Public Works Department, in addition, of course, to the more critical questions of the Foreign Office. The Hon. Mr. Strachey takes Finance in the absence of Sir Richard Temple, as well as a share in the work of the Foreign Department."

A PRIVATE letter informs us that Sir Walter Morgan left Simla lately far from well, and against medical advice, simply because he thought it his duty to be present, if possible, at the opening of the High Court. We will not be guilty of the impertinence of praise, but we must express our consciousness that it would be a misfortune for the North-West Provinces if the learned and able Chief Justice's health should fail.—*Pioneer.*

THE Allahabad journal has been assured by a naturalist friend (what a horrible name to call a friend by) "that the wasps in these parts are at present suffering from a curious epidemic. Almost every wasp will be found on examination to be afflicted with parasites, which may generally be seen with the naked eye crawling in and out from beneath the scales a little above the sting. After a time the lower part of the body becomes discoloured, and premature death, it is believed, ensues. Very distressing, doubtless, but not so sad as a cattle plague after all."

WE ("Madras Athenæum") have been given to understand that Colonel A. C. Silver, previous to his departure from India, addressed a memorial to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the prayer of which was, that the next Brigade Command that fell vacant, might be conferred upon him. As an argument in his favour Col. Silver urges that, by his electing for the *General Service*, he has been superseded in position, according to the Army List, by those who were much his juniors prior to the formation of the Staff Corps to some of whom (his juniors) commands have been given to which he should otherwise have had a decided preference and claim.

MR. T. D. FORSYTH, Commissioner of Jullundur, has been granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs. The mysterious announcement by one of our contemporaries that his movements would to some extent be influenced by the Central Asia question is, we have reason to believe, incorrect. Of course whilst out of harness Mr. Forsyth is free to go to Moscow, Nijni, Novgorod, or any other place in Russia if he chooses ; and, considering the interest which he has always taken in the politics of Central Asia, it is possible that the Ministry at St. Petersburg might insist upon attributing to his visit an official character, which in reality was wholly absent. The time may come, we hope, when England and Russia will discuss their relations in the East with the view of finding that there is room enough for both ; and it will be a great point gained if the two countries can convince the world at large that the gradual approach of the one to the other is not necessarily a bar to friendship. But if ever these negotiations are taken in hand, it is the Foreign Office of England, and not the Indian Government, which will have to send a representative to the Conference.—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 10TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Dhollera to arrive, ship named, 9⅝d.

The *Bangalore*, from Southampton, takes out £18,000 in specie for Bombay, and the *Poona*, from Marseilles, takes £89,000 for the same place.

ARRIVALS.—*Romolo*, *Clarence*, *Loochoo*, and *Hartington*.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 12TH MAY, 6-40 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 12¾ to 13 prem. / Fives, 8¼ to 8½ premium. / Fours, 6 to 6½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. ⅜ths.
Dead Weight, £1 12s. 6d.
Light freight, £3 10s.
Cotton, £2 7s. 6d.
Interest on Loans, 7½ per cent.
Money market, tighter.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-7.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 4-1.

RATES OF INTEREST.

THE New Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interest by one per cent. all round on loans and discounts, and by two per cent. on transactions exceeding that term. Its rates are now—

8 per cent. on private bills, loans on goods or shipping documents,
7 per cent. on deposit of Government securities and bullion,
8 per cent. on cash credits on ditto, and
6 per cent. on Government bills.

The Bank of Bengal charges as follows :—
8 to 11 per cent. on private bills according to usance,
7 per cent. on deposit of paper,
9 per cent. on loans secured by goods, and
7 per cent. on Government acceptances.

FALSE EVIDENCE BY A NATIVE DOCTOR.

AT the last Poona Sessions one Tatya, hospital assistant at Jooner, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for committing perjury, before Mr. Jardine, First Assistant Magistrate of Poona. Tatya had been named as a witness by a person accused of defaming the chastity of a woman, and on being sworn, stated that he had gone to her town on medical business, and that she had accosted him, an utter stranger, in the middle of the bazaar and asked him for

MR. MORPHEW, LATE ACTING DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS AT TANNA.

THE Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in a letter dated the 9th ult., submitted for the orders of Government a correspondence relative to the conduct of Mr. Morphew, the late Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests at Tanna, who, in carrying out the Government Resolution, No. 397, dated 30th January 1868, with regard to the enclosing of railway fuel plantations, drew in May, 1868, Rs. 200 and Rs. 2,000 from the Mahim and Dhanoo Mamlutdar's Treasuries respectively, of which he spent only Rs. 53-10-8 before the monsoon, and, instead of repaying the balance into the Government Treasury, placed it in a Bank in Bombay. The Officiating Revenue Commissioner stated as his opinion that unless he (Mr. Morphew), who had left the Revenue Department in consequence of Mr. William's return, could give a satisfactory explanation, his conduct in this and another instance referred to in Mr. Bellasis' letter No. 1,619 of the same day made it very doubtful whether he should be re-employed in Government service. The following is the Government Resolution on the above, dated the 23rd ultimo :—

RESOLUTION—As this money was standing to the debit of the Collector's "personal head," that officer was perfectly right in insisting on ascertaining how it was disposed of. Mr. Morphew is no longer in the service of Government, but no application on his part will be entertained until he has given a full and satisfactory explanation of his conduct in this matter.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A SPINNING MILL.

AN alarming fire broke out in the premises of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company yesterday afternoon. It seems that a large quantity of cotton was being mixed on an upper floor of the building at Tardeo and that about three o'clock fire was discovered to have broken out among the material. It was doubtless owing to spontaneous combustion, and almost immediately on the men at work noticing the first of the smoke it burst out in dense volumes all around. Upwards of a dozen men were on the floor, and these, on seeing the smoke, at once made their escape. On getting outside they saw the flames flashing out in all directions and immediately gave the alarm. The portable fire engines of the Company were got ready without loss of time, two others were borrowed from the adjacent mill and a gang of men was sent to the roof of the burning building and the water set in play immediately. A number of tiles were torn off at several places, and the water poured in there kept down the fire and so men were enabled to go into the building and pitch the cotton out of the windows. Flames often broke out amongst that as it fell to the ground, but a careful supervision prevented a spread of the fire in this way. And thus the seat of the fire being torn up and water poured on continually, all danger was kept down. Continuous efforts were, however, required till after seven o'clock so as to render a revival of the fire impossible. A large quantity of cotton has been destroyed by fire or water and a deal of the machinery has been damaged. The building is not so much injured as seemed likely, but has not escaped free. The amount of damages could scarcely be estimated last night, but it will come to not a few thousand rupees. Fortunately for them the company have their premises insured. Their manager, Mr. Brown, was most energetic in his superintendence and was well supported in his arrangements. Some of the Municipal fire engines were at the place, but they had been forestalled by those at hand and so were not required.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 3rd May, to Saturday, 8th May 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,591	6	0
House Rate	3,804	15	9
Lascar Tax			
Police Rate	2,375	9	2
Lighting do.	2,121	12	1
Water do.	5,541	0	0
Hackcore Cess	1,715	2	7
Market Fees	3,175	13	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	485	6	0
Miscellaneous Fees	885	12	4
Fines and Penalties	692	13	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	313	15	0
Total Rs.	23,612	15	0

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

ENQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE "SARAH SANDS."

ON Tuesday, in the Fort Police Court, a court of enquiry, appointed by Government, and consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late of the Indian Navy, commenced an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship *Sarah Sands*, on one of the Laccadive group of islands, on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Captain William Robertson was the first witness. He deposed—I was the master of the ship *Sarah Sands*. I hold a certificate of competency as a master, granted by the Board of Trade, dated 26th February 1866, No. 26,887. The *Sarah Sands* was an iron ship of 1,150 tons register. She had four masts. I don't know her age, she was pretty old, and had been reclassed. We left Liverpool and had to put back to Holyhead, which place we left on the 24th December. We were laden with coals. We were well found in everything. The ship had one chronometer, and I had one of my own. The ship's chronometer stopped about three days after we left England, owing, I think, to the ship having been struck by a heavy sea. My own chronometer kept going. I tried to set the ship's chronometer going again, but could not. My own chronometer was a very good one, and had been well tested in the last voyage to Bombay and home. This voyage I sighted the island of Bourbon about the end of March. The weather was rather hazy. I was to the westward of the island. I did not see it distinctly. We were about thirty miles off, and I did not expect to see it more distinctly from the flush deck. I saw no other land from Reunion. I stood away north on a wind and passed to eastward of the Seychelles, and from there we made as well as we could for the nine degree channel. I intended in the first instance to keep outside, but the wind would not allow that being done. On the 15th I saw we would have to go through the channel and up to the coast. On the 15th we continued on that course through the channel close hauled. It was fine clear weather. We got the sun regularly at noon. We got at least two sights with the chronometer every day for the longitude. On the 16th the latitude was 9° 9', longitude 73° 43'. I meant to go to the southward of the Kilpenny Reef, and by the course I was steering I expected to pass 35 miles to the south. During the rest of that day and during the night we proceeded on that course. On the morning of the 17th we were under all plain sail. The wind was moderate N. W. by N. There was a good out-look and it was a clear night. There was no alarm of danger given by the out-look. It was the beginning of the second mate's watch at 4 o'clock, and I was below at the time. At 4-30 I was aroused by the ship striking. I went on deck immediately and found that the ship was ashore on the Kilpenny Reef. I knew we were nearer this reef than any other, and so I supposed this would be it. The only way I could possibly account for being 35 miles out of my course was by the northerly current. During the preceding 24 hours the current had set 50 miles to the southward. I got no observations from the stars on the night of the 16th. I attribute the striking of the ship to the change in the current. According to my chronometer we ought to have been 30 miles to the eastward, but the current had changed on the day before from a southerly to a northerly set. There are no soundings near the reef, so we did not cast the lead. The island of Kelpenny is inhabited, but when I went on deck I could not see it. It is very low, level with the surface of the water. The ship was bumping very heavy. As soon as I got on deck I threw the yards aback to get her off. We got the two hand lead soundings and found 3½ fathoms aft and 3½ fathoms forward on the port side. On the starboard side the water was quite shallow. Throwing the yards back had no effect, and so I gave orders to clear away the life-boat and let go the anchor, cleared up all the sails, got the life-boat and cutter out. We sounded with the cutter on the port side of the ship and found the soundings irregular, varying from 3 to 8 fathoms within the ship's length. I ran out an anchor from the port quarter where the deepest water seemed to be and hove a heavy strain on the anchor without any result—we could not move her. I then ran out an anchor on the port bow to endeavour to cant the ship's head and take the wind on the starboard side. I hove a strain on it and cut away the mizen-mast, but this too was without effect. Up to this time the ship had not been making water, but now the deck beams began to break or start up. By this time it was afternoon, and I wanted to get the men landed before night, as there was a long line of breakers between us and the shore. I got two of the boats—the cutter and life-boats—provisioned and put in all the crew, except the chief officer, carpenter, and three hands who remained with me. I remained on the wreck part of the night, but latterly I took to the long boat and remained near her till daylight. We then went on board and found the ship on her port broadside with 12 feet of water in her. Finding the ship was going over altogether, I gave orders to cut away the fore-mast so as to endeavour to prop her up and get the stores out. The fore-mast was cut away and acted as a prop. We got two bags of bread into the boat and as the tanks appeared to be smashed, as the other boats did not make their appearance and as the ship was a total wreck, we left her. We were piloted through the breakers by a native boat, and found that the rest of the crew had not been able to get their boats off, as the boats were so much shaken. We remained five days at the island and went off to the wreck three times but could only save one top-sail and a few catable stores. The ship was full of water. She was still on the reef when we left. The last I saw of her was when we were leaving in the native boat, the ship then seemed to me to be split right open down by her fore-mast. On the 8th of April we exchanged signals with the ship *Pulmas* but only as to numbers.

By the Court—Before I left I was satisfied it was impossible to save any part of the ship or cargo. I don't know if any portion was insured. There was no life lost. I was the last to leave the ship.

James Morris next deposed—I was second officer of the *Sarah Sands*. I hold a second officer's certificate from the Board of Trade, dated 8th June 1866. I have not it with me. I consider the ship was in good order. During her last voyage she made very little water. My watch began at 4 A. M. on the 17th April. A seaman named Leondee was on the look-out, and a man named Mackenzie was at the wheel. It was a fine night but dark. There was no moon. The breeze was light. We had been going about 5 knots, but only at 3½ with all plain sail when we struck. I was aft at the time—4-30,—having just returned from seeing that the man was at the look-out. She did not strike very heavily, but remained fast in the centre. I called the captain, and he gave orders to back the yards, let go the anchor, and get the boats ready. We sounded round the ship. We ran out the stream anchor on the port bow and another on the port quarter. This had no effect, as the ship kept settling on the reef all the time. We then cut away the foremast. By this time the ship's beams were broken, and her planking being strained all along the deck, I, the boatswain, and the rest of the crew were sent ashore by the captain, leaving about eight altogether on board. After this I never went back to the ship. It was a coral reef on which the ship struck. I sounded the ship just before I left her, and found that the water in her had risen half a fathom since she struck. I did not know what the latitude or longitude was. I did not keep the sights. I sat before leaving the ship I looked out but could see nothing as the island was level with the water, but at daylight I began to see trees. There was a standard compass and it was all right. It was on a pedestal just before the jigger-mast.

By the Court—This was an inhabited island but I saw no lights. I took no soundings. I had no orders to that effect. The draft of the ship was 20 feet 6 inches. We were steering by the wind. I believe the compasses were all right. There was some doubt when we sailed, but I believe they got all right afterwards.

Captain Robertson (re-examined by the Court)—I had given no orders as to heaving the lead.

Mr. Connon—But you saw you were near the land.

Witness—On the chart there is no "soundings" marked close alongside of the reef. We were 180 miles of the mainland.

Mr. Connon—But you knew you were near the reef?

Witness—I ought to have been thirty miles to the east of it.

Mr. Connon—Or the land thirty miles to the west of you?

Witness—Yes. The only remark I can make about the compass is that I took amplitudes almost continually. Whenever the ship altered her course I took an amplitude to see if the compasses were correct or not, and I found from the Mauritius up that the standard compass was correct.

John Mackenzie then deposed—I was an able seaman on board the *Sarah Sands*. I was at the wheel when she struck, having gone there at 4 A.M. on the 17th. No course had been given me; I was to steer full and by. We were on the port tack. The night was very dark. We were still on the same tack, and had been so for about half an hour when the ship struck. I think she struck on the starboard side, but the wind was light at the time she pulled over, but the head did not turn. Her head was about north-east when she struck. There was no alarm before she struck, but when she did strike, the second officer called the captain, who was on deck almost before he could be called. She remained in the same position, but continued bumping.

The Court then adjourned till Thursday.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT—12TH MAY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Oomur Oomar and two others were charged with stealing a quantity of wood belonging to the estate of the late Goculdas Tejpaul. Two of the prisoners were discharged, while the third was convicted and sentenced to hard labour for fourteen days.—Hajee Seedick was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a turban belonging to Hylajee Ramjee.—Ella, woman, was charged with stealing a silver armlet from the person of a child. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days.—Peera Cassum was charged with stealing a table knife belonging to the P. and O. Company, and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

M. FRERE-ORBAN.

M. FRERE-ORBAN, the Belgian Minister, who was sent by his Government to Paris to arrange the preliminaries for an international commission in reference to the Belgian Railway question, is described as one of the men of ability or good fortune, probably both, who found a field of fame in the Belgian revolution of 1830. Frère-Orban was then a graduate of the university of Liege, where his father had been gate porter; and, selecting the bar for his profession, has made successes until elected as representative of his native city in 1847. In the Chamber his powers as a debater, a political economist and a sound financier were soon manifest. He has been for a long time financial minister, and, on the resignation of M. Rogier a couple of years ago, assumed the real though scarcely titular post of prime minister of the young King. Frère-Orban is scarcely sixty and looks younger, for he has light hair, though turning gray, and pale blue eyes set under a fine forehead. There are strange wrinkles terminating the thin lips, which, combined with an expression of the eye, give a sneering and half-satiric tone to the countenance. It is thought certain we shall hear more of him it Europe, as is not impossible, should next year be convulsed in war.

PATTI AND NILSSON.

ADELINA sang in *Il Barbiere* at the Italian opera on Tuesday evening and received unbounded applause. I think she is more popular than ever since her return from Russia; and the only complaint is that she should have engaged herself for four months of next winter to the northern bears. The remuneration of 200,000 francs (£8,000) was rather tempting to the *Diva*. Still, a little bird whispers in my ear a certain disappointment of the prudent Patti as to the results of her recent northern campaign. Would you believe it—I scarcely like to mention it—but the *on dit* of the clubs here is that the Marquis lost at play every shilling his wife made at the play house? They even speak of a legal separation—not of persons, for they are still a very attached couple—but of goods, which is not unusual in this country. You see it is not all fair sailing when a wealthy actress or an heiress of any kind marries a Count or a Marquis. And still, undeterred by example, the same little bird gives me another whisper and warbles in my ear that Mademoiselle Nilsson—who, by the way, is nearly as clever at the sculptor's chisel as at the voice—is about to vary the wreath of wild flowers of Ophelia—not altogether to replace it—with a ducal coronet. I believe there is little doubt that the Duke de Massa, himself a distinguished musical artist and composer has offered his hand to the fair Swede. Mademoiselle Nilsson will exhibit a group in marble of her workmanship at the coming French Exhibition.—*Paris letter in the "Pioneer."*

AN ANECDOTE OF BALZAC.

A Paris letter narrates a piece of gossip about Balzac, the famous French writer. A learned personage from the North of Europe several years ago made his first visit to Paris, and was naturally anxious to see as much as possible. He had an introduction to Doctor Blanche, who keeps the well-known asylum wherein any lady or gentleman of unsound mind may be comfortably cared for, if not cured, at a moderate expenditure of about 300 pounds English a year. Doctor Blanche, a most able man, received the learned foreigner with sympathetic kindness, and, having heard him casually express a wish to pass an hour at table with an intelligent madman, at once asked him to dinner and promised him a specimen of the *mens non sana* on the occasion. Next day the learned stranger found himself at table with the doctor and two unknown gentlemen. One, in a black evening coat and white cravat, had a venerable head, nicely trimmed white hair, and gold spectacles. He expressed himself with great accuracy and elegance, and was especially happy in his remarks on literary questions, as well as on any new scientific theories or discoveries of the day. The other gentleman, on the contrary, had a wild and rather distracted appearance, the knot of his cravat untied, a quantity of long hair thrown back, a rather flushed face and sparkling eyes. He spoke with singular volubility of the weather, of politics, of the last ballet of the opera, skimming every subject and going deeply into none, smiling when speaking of the most serious things, and turning everything into buffoonery. At dessert the learned foreigner bent over towards Doctor Blanche, and, while the other two were discussing some point, said in a low voice—"A thousand thanks, my dear doctor; your madmen is extremely amusing." The doctor made an indescribable grimace as he replied—"But he is not the madman at all; it is the other." "What! the other?—that grave, well-informed old man? And who is this gentleman who speaks so wildly and incessantly?" That my dear fellow, is Balzac!"

GOLD IN UIST.—Referring to rumours recently current in Shetland, the Lerwick correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes :—"It seems that gold has been discovered in Uist. It is said to exist in two localities, but whether it will pay for the working has not been determined yet. Mr. Walker, factor for the Garth and Annaleraz estate, has made some offers to 'prospectors;' but they have not been accepted, and the majority seem inclined to depend rather on the 'golden ears' of the autumn field than to the gold of the 'new diggings,' and, therefore, are wisely devoting their attention to their crofts, previous to the commencement of the summer's fishing."

PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT OF NAVY SHIPS FOR EMIGRATION PURPOSES.—The *Cosmopolitan* of April 8 says :—"In our last week's issue we proposed that the idle ships of the world should be employed in the Emigration business. The suggestion has started a train of thought in the minds of certain "advanced" legislators, and it is calling forth a good deal of comment. No one can deny the economy or the philanthropy of the proposition, and yet it requires some courage to make a motion to this effect in the British House of Commons, so chronically wed to the routine of tradition, and the philosophy of Old Fogyism. But a grand idea is never lost: sooner or later it will bear fruit. The Emperor Napoleon III., who is one of the most advanced statesmen of the age, will very likely take the initiative in this great naval movement. If not the proposition will come from the United States, where men are not afraid of reforms, although they "fly in the face" of all past traditions. In the Western hemisphere labourers are wanted, both skilled and unskilled; hands for the workshop, and hands for the cornfield. In Europe there is an excess of unemployed labour, more mouths to feed than means to feed them. Why not then give at once free passage to all emigrants who are ready and anxious to go? And why not, we repeat with emphasis, employ our idle and costly war-ships in these "expeditions" of mercy and of peace?

THE LADIES' MILE.

ALTHOUGH up to this period of the season the people who ride or drive in the Row have not been distracted by any specially sensational ponies under the direction of anonymous ladies, questionable broughams and horsebreakers have even thus early appeared in Hyde Park in excess of the number with which the assemblage is usually enlivened. But it is not so much of this circumstance, however, that we now write. In itself it is bad enough, but it is difficult to see how such people could be kept out of the parks. There is a significance, however, in another social aspect of the matter which is more important. Until very recently there was no such thing as a *demi-monde* in London, using the term in its imperfect meaning, as understood here. The wretched women went down rapidly from one stage to another without being encouraged or systematized sufficiently to form a regular set—having establishments and holding receptions such as distinguish a corresponding class in Paris. But within a very brief period, not much more than a year, perhaps, a change has taken place amongst us. Previous to that time, indeed, moralists in the press complained of the frank terms which young men of fashion held with such women in places of public resort. This familiarity is now so much on the increase (as any one who watches what goes on in the Ladies' Mile can perceive) that it calls for some remonstrance. Formerly Aspasia and her associates were passed with a nod, or only spoken to by men who were indifferent to notice because they were themselves unknown; or, at any rate, if they recognized such women they were cautious where it was done. At present the yellow-chignoned denizens of St. John's-wood and Pimlico draw up their carriages or horses close to the rails, and are chatted with as candidly as if they had come from some duress in the country watched over by a virtuous mother. The audacity of these reunions is unprecedented. A notion seems to prevail that the loose woman of our own day is undistinguishable from the woman of virtue. The superstition is preposterous. In the Park at least there is no difficulty in distinguishing the carriage that any body may pay for, or in guessing the occupation of the dashing equestrienne who salutes half a dozen men at once with her whip or with a wink, and who sometimes varies the monotony of a safe seat by holding her hands behind her back while gracefully swerving over to listen to the compliments of a walking admirer. Of course the men who talk with these women of the highway are perfectly aware of what they are about, and a London lady tempered in the atmosphere of one or two seasons learns discretion enough not to ask relevant questions when she meets in a ball-room the same gentleman she has observed tête-à-tête with Aspasia in the Row. If things go on, however, as they seem likely to, this sort of reserve will be tested with unusual severity in the months of May and June. The manner in which what again for want of a more convenient phrase we must call the *demi-monde* class has been freshly developed amongst us is not unknown. There are certain perfumers' shops at the West-end notorious for enterprises not immediately connected with bloom for the lips and glitter for the eyes. It was from one of these establishments that a well-known photograph and its original was, so to speak, floated. Here loungers turn in, and are invited to balls for which cards are given them. Thence spring intimacies of which we say no more than that the acknowledgment of them should be suspended before virtuous women in the Park. The ladies have a remedy in their hands which they deliberately abandon when they pretend blindness to what is as visible as the Duke's statue at the Corner. And of course if they choose to encourage the open and flagrant disrespect to which they are treated, there is no help for them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FREE PARDON TO A BIGAMIST KNIGHT.

IT is not generally known that the Home Secretary amongst his other mercies, has signed a free pardon for Sir Eardley C. Eardley. A little while ago, as we must all remember, this young gentleman was convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; a sentence which was regarded as a light one by those who followed the details of the case, and especially by those who believed that on that occasion Sir Eardley was not tried for his first offence as a bigamist. His release is said to have been demanded on the score of failing health, which rendered it necessary that he should change the melancholy climate of Coldbath-fields for the sunshine of Southern Europe. If so, then we are afraid Mr. Bruce has been imposed upon; and not only Mr. Bruce, but Mr. Childers; who, though he happens to be a near relative of Sir Eardley's, would never have asked his colleague for the convict's release had he not been persuaded that the young man's health was such as to demand instant change of air. The truth is that ever since his release, at any rate, he has shown every sign of sound health and a cheery spirit; moreover, the necessity for flying abroad seems quite to have disappeared, and the design to be abandoned. Of course, it may be that the interesting criminal is only waiting to redeem his promise of departure till he is married again. The misfortunes of this well-bred bigamist suggest the question whether it would not be better, instead of restoring Gibraltar to the Spaniards, to convert it into a sanatarium for gentlemen convicts in delicate health.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN ECCENTRIC VICAR.

THE other day we noticed a strange story which had reached us from Kingston-upon-Thames. That is not a very remote locality. We are not talking of savagedom. The spot is well known to the Vikings of the Punt and the Skiff in the pleasant summer evenings. The civilisation of London may be said to have reached Kingston—at least we thought so till a day or two ago. So far of the "where"—the "when" is the present year of grace 1869. The chief actor in the scene is the Rev. Alfred Williams, Vicar of the place. The Vicar can't endure dancing—the proper ecclesiastical phrase, we believe, is, that he can not "away with it." Now, it happens that in Kingston so runs the story—there are two very excellent young ladies, the daughters of a justice of the peace, against whom not one word is to be said. We should be grieved indeed to draw their names before the public in any way; but, as the result of inquiries, we find that they are just like the other young girls who belong to the set in our English homes, are to be found on the croquet or archery ground, or steering a punt, and sometimes pulling the wrong string—or riding about the green lanes, or looking after everybody's comfort at the little improvised summer suppers. Nay, at times, they are actually to be seen dancing, with their Mammas looking on just as if nothing horrible were in action! If the old people see no harm in it, how should the poor girls find out that they are doing wrong? It certainly would not occur to them, if it were not put into their heads. However, what Mamma could not see the Vicar can. To the pure all things are pure—can the converse of the proposition possibly hold good? There was to be a confirmation in the town of Kingston, and, among others, the two daughters of the Justice offered themselves as candidates. They knew all about their duty to their neighbour, and were ready to abjure "the world, the flesh, and the devil" in the good old set form. This, however, was not enough. The Rev. Alfred Williams declined to grant them certificates for confirmation, unless they gave a solemn pledge that they would renounce dancing—a demand which, if we are rightly informed, had already made Mr. Williams unpopular in a former sphere of labour. The two young ladies declined to give the required pledge—and we honour them for the refusal. Had they, in addition, told the foolish, meddling clergyman to mind his own business, they would not have gone one inch further than they were warranted by the facts of the case. They informed their parents, and the parents in turn laid their complaint before the Bishop of the diocese. The Bishop—a far wiser man in his generation—saw at once that the Vicar of Kingston had been what is vulgarly termed "making a fool of himself." He removed the interdict at once; and the young ladies were admitted to the rite of confirmation in a neighbouring church. The whole story would seem frightfully unpleasant to the poor girls. Persons of their sex, age, and class are apt to regard the clergy from a somewhat beatific point of view. Can a perpetual curate ever be wrong? That is a problem which, with many young ladies, remains unsolved throughout a long life. In their eyes a mild glory is over the Vicar as he stands at the reading-desk or lectern—somewhat of stern majesty as he reads his impressive sermon from the pulpit. We men have been brought up with those objects of feminine reverence; we know all about those Vicars, Rectors, and curates. Are they not our own brothers and cousins? Have we not been at the same school, at the same University? Have we not handled the same cricket-bats, read the same books, and passed the same examinations—all save the last one, of a purely professional kind? We know all about them, we say, and excellent, exemplary men they are in hundreds and thousands of instances; but our pretty sisters and cousins may be well assured that there is nothing mysterious about the Vicar. If he depart from the broad path of the recognised social scale, he is just as apt to fall into unmitigated nonsense as the rest of us.

It is scarcely exaggeration to say that we are all much indebted to the two Kingston young ladies for maintaining the good old cause of common-sense against the capricious teachings of an impracticable clergyman. There is a far greater evil than that our young ladies should dance quadrilles—and it is, that the clergy should presume to meddle in our domestic affairs. When women are alone in the world, and "unprotected," they are, no doubt, at the mercy of their priest and clergyman. The influence is sometimes used for good, sometimes for evil; but it is an influence which will ever be regarded with suspicion by Englishmen. Of one thing the reverend gentlemen may be quite sure—they will not be allowed to place a veto upon the innocent enjoyments and pleasures of domestic life. There is already too much gloom, sorrow, and unhappiness inseparable from the conditions of humanity, without our setting to work and manufacturing misery on our own account. The more innocent pleasures there are in life, the fewer guilty ones there will be. We will not, to please some Mr. Williams and his kind, give up our little evening meetings when the tables are cleared away, and "one of the girls" sits down at the piano. Let the young women and the young men meet together before the eyes of their parents, and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content; it will be better for all. As for the two young ladies of Kingston, we can only wish them skilful partners at croquet and pleasant partners for their next quadrille. Never mind the Vicar. The Bishop says it is all right, and we are very much of the Bishop's opinion.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE BEST JUDGE.—A lady said to her husband in Jerrold's presence—"My dear, you certainly want some new trowsers." "No, I think not," replied the husband. "Well," Jerrold interposed, "I think the lady who wears them ought to know."

A PEEP INTO A "TYROLESE SINGER'S" THROAT.

DR. MARCET, of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, has been looking down the throat of one of the Tyrolese singers who have lately been warbling at St. James's Hall; the object of the inspection being to ascertain the physiological condition which produce the beautiful falsetto notes for which the Swiss artists are celebrated. The observations were made by means of a laryngoscope, a little instrument whereof the principal member is a mirror placed at the back of the patient's mouth. It is pretty generally known that the human vocal apparatus consists of a pair of membranes situated horizontally in the throat, and just touching at their edges. A drumhead, with a slit across it, may convey a popular idea of them. In the act of singing, the lips of these *cords*, as they are called, are brought into contact, and they approach each other throughout their whole length and remain parallel. When they are set in vibration, by the passage of air through them, under these the ordinary conditions, a full chest note is emitted; but if they do not meet in their entire length, either a posterior or anterior portion of them remaining apart, the sound is no longer full but feeble and shrill: the note emitted is what the stringed instrument-player calls a *harmonic*, and what the singer calls a *falsetto* or head-note. The violinist who would bring out a harmonic so touches a string that, instead of making it vibrate as a whole, he divides it into segments, each of which vibrates by itself, and emits the note due to its short length instead of that which the full length of the string would yield. The same sort of thing appears to be done by the falsetto singer: the adept can at will shorten his vocal cords so as to pass instantly from any note to its harmonic. The muscular process by which this transition is effected is not clearly made out, so that it cannot be determined whether all singers are alike gifted with powers of head-singing equal to the Tyrolese, or whether Alpine melody grew out of peculiar capabilities of Alpine throats.—*Once a Week.*

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

(*Daily Telegraph, April* 13.)

NEWMARKET will to-morrow witness the first meeting of the Jocky Club convened in 1869. Time was when the deliberations of that body possessed no more interest for the general public, than the conferences of the Trinity House as to additional light houses on the British coast, or the recondite discussions of the Royal Society whether a zoophyte should be classified among animals or vegetables. In sympathy, however, with the expanding dimensions and widely increased diffusion of our national wealth, the Turf has now grown into an institution, such as the father of Admiral Rous and the grandfather of Lord Derby—both of them in their day staunch patrons of horse-racing—never dreamed that son or grandson of theirs would live to witness. Little more than one hundred years have passed since there were but two race meetings at Newmarket in each year; and the famous "Heath" had not then become the property of that autocratic body which occasionally loves to make the public aware that no man can witness the race for the Two Thousand Guineas of the Cesarewitch save by the indolence of the Jockey Club. Although, strictly speaking, the jurisdiction of the Turf Senate is confined to the ground which is the actual property of the Club, there has never yet been any indisposition among racing men to acknowledge the Newmarket code as the supreme law of our great national pastime, wherever its sports are celebrated within the British Islands. A brief statement will suffice to show how vast is the aggregate of race-meetings over which the laws framed at to-morrow's session of the Jockey Club, and at the still more important meetings that are to follow, will have sway. During the racing season of 1868 jockeys and trainers knew no rest, save on Sundays, from the 18th of February until the 20th of November. The stakes, cups, and added money run for during these 276 days amounted altogether to nearly £400,000; and the race-meetings of which cognisance is taken in the "Racing Calendar" were 196 in number. The number of races run was 2,150, of which 1,535 were of a mile and under, while those of two miles and more were only 208, and those of three miles and upwards were only 28. In these contests no fewer than 2,510 horses took part. But, large as are these figures in the eyes of those who are well versed in racing details, a brief comparison with the annals of 1849, and with the status of the Turf only twenty years ago, will serve to teach the uninitiated that to the Jockey Club are committed the destinies of that which has now grown from a popular pastime into a nation's sport. Whereas 675 foals were registered at Messrs. Weatherby's office in 1849, no fewer than 1,870 foals are recorded as having been born in 1868. During the first-named year, which saw Voltigeur win his solitary two-year-old race at Richmond, in Yorkshire, before he became the property of Lord Zetland, there were only 264 two-year-olds stripped in public. During the last named year, which saw another great popular idol—Blue Gown—achieve his memorable victory for the Derby, the two-year-old contests in which Pero Gomez, Belladrum, and Wild Oats took part, introduced to the public gaze no fewer than 844 youngsters. From these figures we learn that within nineteen years our two-year-old runners have almost quadrupled in number.

Strange, indeed, must be the memories of the past which haunt such Turf veterans as Admiral Rous, Mr. Payne, and Lord Wilton, when they contrast the Newmarket of their youth and the Newmarket for which they will to-morrow be called on to legislate. None of them, of course, is old enough to remember the days when the famous jockey, Pratt, rode eleven races over the Beacon Course in one day, making, together with the return to the post on his hack, a distance of 88 miles in the saddle—of which at least forty-four were accomplished at the top of his horse's speed. But it will be within the memory of Admiral Rous how Sir Charles Bunbury, actuated (as his enemies alleged, by the fact that his Whiskey and Sorcerer blood was more celebrated for speed than stoutness, exerted himself vigorously to substitute shorter races for the four-mile contests which were in vogue during his youth. If the owner of Eleanor and Smolensko could take part in to-morrow's discussion, we fancy that the 1,535 races of a mile and under, witnessed last year, would make him think back with delight to the days when he helped to bring nearly threequarters of a century ago. What memories would crowd his brain when it was whispered in his ear, as Daley rode by, that the fotunate jockey had received about as much for winning the Derby and Oaks in 1867, as Frank Buckle netted during his immaculate turf career of half a century? Would not the days when Smolensko won the Newmarket Stakes, the 1,000 thousand, and the Derby, flit again before his sight? and would not the £30 which he gave to Tom Goodison, his jockey, for winning the treble event, rise in judgment to condemn him? What would he say upon hearing that Fordham received the retaining fee of £1,000 a year, in order that Lord Calthorpe might command his services whenever they were needed? What would he think of the arrowy speed of Roma and Stephanotis—or what would he say to Mr. Merry, who had come to, when he first saw the Beacon Course no less a relic of the past than that mysterious ditch dug, as some think, by Roman or Danish hands, which runs along the edge of "Bunbury's cruel mile"? What would be his perplexity when called upon to decide whether two-year-olds should be interdicted from appearing in public until after the 1st of April, or whether their *debut* should be deferred until the 1st of May or the 1st of July?

This is not, however, to evoke the buried memories of half a century ago, in order to impress upon the members of the Jockey Club, that, whether they like it or not, at their meetings in 1869 they cannot choose but take cognisance of racing matters which, in magnitude and importance, surpass those discussed by Admiral Rous's father and Sir Charles Bunbury as much as the Great Eastern steamship surpasses Columbus's caravel. During the very month now passing over our heads no fewer than seven race-meetings are advertised. Of these half-a-dozen will be held in France; but, even with that subtraction, more meetings will take place within our own islands during this present April than were held within any year of Sir Charles Bunbury's lifetime. We have long regretted to think that the deterioration of the British thoroughbred may be greatly accelerated by the eagerness of a few interested local busybodies to institute races at such places as Streatham, Kingsbury, or West Drayton. With what gratitude should we—and, if we mistake not, many other genuine lovers of horse-racing—accept the intelligence, that, instead of drawing crowds together to witness endless two-year-old scurries and five-furlough handicaps, the enterprising managers of many a suburban race-meeting had engaged Blondin to perform on the tight-rope, or had invited parents, after the fashion in vogue at American emulative fairs, to compare the weight of their babies! One of our keenest living satirists makes his "young gent" exclaim on the Derby-day, that the well-known scene upon the hill which Frith has immortalised would be "the quintessence of Paradise were it not for the confounded interruptions caused by races and race-horses." Surely among the frequenters of those never-ceasing lesser race-meetings which the genuine sportsman contemplates with aversion and dismay, there must be many who care little whether the competition is between swift-footed thoroughbreds or sure-footed jackasses. But if, as we fear, it is beyond the power of the Jockey Club to diminish the multitude of our race-meetings, there is one fact of which every member of that ancient body may rest entirely satisfied. Instead of resisting the initiative taken by the Sanhedrim of the Turf, there is an universal desire among racing men to see the Jockey Club exercise more summary powers as its indefeasible right. We have no objection to the resolution which Admiral Rous will to-morrow propose—although we fear that it will hardly provoke such a free discussion of contemplated Turf amendments as the gallant Admiral himself anticipates. For nothing is so much to be desired as that every tentative measure of racing reform which commends itself to the approval of any member, whether young or old, should be brought to light and debated at the approaching meetings of the Club. Let the members do what they may, and raise what questions they choose, past experience tells us that their turf legislation will err rather on the side of emission than of excess. Hence we have never ceased to applaud the resolutions of which Sir Joseph Hawley and Colonel Forester have given notice, one or other of which seems now certain to become part of the Newmarket code. Scarcely less interesting than the decision of the Jockey Club, will be the names of the members by whom these great changes in racing law are proposed and debated. If, when the votes upon Sir Joseph's resolution are taken, the names of Lord Derby, General Peel, Lord Strafford, the Duke of Richmond, and others *ejusdem generis*, are conspicuously absent, no one who loves racing will deny that the Turf is losing in the estimation of notable men who were once proud to be numbered among its patrons. But let the Jockey Club's decision be guided and fortified by the experience of those eminent sportsmen, and we can promise Admiral Rous that from the great mass of racing men, whether gentle or simple, he need look for nothing but respectful compliance with the verdict issued by the supreme tribunal of the Turf.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPORTATION OF CHINESE WOMEN FROM HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(*San Francisco Bulletin.*)

WITHIN the past few weeks there have been several cases in which Chinamen were assassinated by persons of their own race, and only last night a man was shot and desperately wounded by another Chinaman.

The courts have recently had several cases of conspiracy to murder, of murder, abduction, assaults to kill, etc., before them, and some are still pending, in all of which Chinese are parties. In each instance the trouble has grown out of the strife among these people to obtain possession of Chinawomen, who are brought over in large numbers on each steamer from Hongkong. The pertinacity with which the quarrels are kept up and outrageous acts of violence which have resulted, demonstrate the deep interest which these people take in the matter, and should suggest to our local authorities the necessity of dealing with it according to some plan which has not yet been tried.

The scheme by which the system of importing Chinawomen is carried on is an exceedingly complicated one, and yet it rests on a small pivot here. Some time since, it will be recollected, the six Chinese companies combined for the avowed purpose of preventing the importation of Chinese girls and women for the purposes of prostitution. The managers were shrewd. They knew the value of a moral support in a community like this, and set about to secure it. The plan on which they were to work was published, and the police authorities were enlisted to assist them in carrying it out. On the surface it all seemed right: it appeared to be a very commendable and effective plan for getting rid of, or checking a monstrous evil.

In reality, however, it was nothing less than a cunningly devised scheme to effect precisely what was pretended to be opposed. Cargo after cargo of females, mostly young, came over. Some of them had relatives here and reached them, but the rest were "consigned" to certain parties here who had bought them in China, while others were sold here to any who would pay the required price. An average consignment was worth to the Chinese from 4,000 dollars to 5,000 dollars. From the lot a few would be selected and sent back to China, to show the Americans that the plan was a highly moral one, and deserved their support. But dissensions and jealousies arose, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was invoked. The decision of the Fourth District Court in one of these cases exploded the entire system, and reduced the traffickers in women to the necessity of prosecuting their business by the old methods, which, still illegal as the other, had not the outward appearance of a moral movement in aid of Christianity and general social virtue.

The original plan was to kidnap, maim or kill, and that is the plan which is now being acted upon with bloody consequences. The shrewd conductors are enabled to a certain ext

logist will hereafter be found in following out this 'trail of the serpent' in the literature, the coins, and the sculptures of the ancient world.

A curious circumstance connected with Serpent worship is its apparently arbitrary alliance with the practice of Human Sacrifices. Mr. Furgusson considers it to be established that wherever human sacrifices existed there also was the Serpent an object of worship, and where they have been most frequent and terrible, as in Mexico and Dahomey, there also has serpent worship been the typical form of the popular religion. Nevertheless, no direct connection between the two things is traceable. 'No human sacrifice was anywhere made to propitiate the serpent, nor was it ever pretended that any human victim was ever devoured by the snake-god.' And, though the sacrifices are never found without the serpent worship, the serpent worship has often largely prevailed without the sacrifices.

Before commencing the description of Serpent Worship and its monuments in India, which form the great substance of his book, Mr. Fergusson takes a rapid survey of the traces left by the same cultus all over the world. The amount of learning condensed into these fifty quarto pages is truly admirable, and it would be vain to attempt to give any fair résumé of it in still smaller compass. Nevertheless, we must endeavour to state the outlines of his conclusions.

Dahomey is the great existing home of Serpent worship, where it is now practised with more completeness than anywhere else, and where this most ancient of known human creeds may very probably have existed from the earliest times almost unchanged. And as the student of the new science of Pre-historic Archæology goes to the savages of Polynesia and Greenland to understand the meaning and use of the stone and bronze weapons he finds in the lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland, so we imagine that the student of the pre-historic religion of Serpent worship, will do well to examine in Dahomey its yet surviving barbarities. The chief God of the national triad is the Serpent, the second the Tree-God, and the third the Ocean. 'The first called *Dank gbee* is esteemed the Supreme Bliss and General Good.' He has a thousand female votaries, and is worshipped with all the splendour his savage people can afford. The 'customs' of Dahomey with their sacrifices of 500 or 600 victims at the death of a king, or of 30 or 40 as an annual slaughter to the honour of ancestors, are here in that unaccountable connection with a worship of which they form no part, of which we have spoken above.

In *America*, there is a whole world of archæological interest waiting for investigation. The mounds of Ohio and Iowa have been declared to be serpent images 1,000 feet long. The ruined temples of Mexico and the brief mention which the Spanish historians deigned to give of the diabolic religion of their enemies, open out a most curious problem. Was Serpent worship indigenous in the western continent, and did human natures here, as so often elsewhere, seem to reproduce for ever the same ideas? Or, does the the legend of Quetzal-coatl, the Feathered Serpent born of a Virgin, the Lycurgus and Bacchus of Central America, who came from some unknown land like Manco Capac of Peru, and returned thither having civilised Anahuac; does this story point to a connection in long past years between America and the further India where, at the date assigned to Quetzal-coatl, Serpent worship was in its glory? Mr. Fergusson seems to incline to the last suggestion, yet candidly admits that the fact that all American Serpent worship was that of the native noxious Rattlesnake argues against the Indian hypothesis.

Returning to the old world, where Mr. Fergusson begins his survey, we find Egypt with only a 'fractional part' of its great theology occupied by either trees or serpents.*

In *Greece*, as already remarked, the frequent traces of both worships, very loosely connected with the Olympian mythology, forces us to suppose that we have here an instance of the religions of two distinct races intermingled; the lower cropping up through the higher like weeds in a cornfield. Not to dwell on the numerous earlier myths regarding Serpents, the Pythons and Hydras, Echidna and the Dragon of the Garden of the Hesperides (the Greek counterpart to to the Hebrew Serpent of the Tree of Life in Eden), there appear actually in historic times the Serpent kept in the Erechtheum, whose escape warned the Athenians to fly from the Persians; and the serpents of Æsculapius at Epidaurus, which the Roman Senate sent an embassy to obtain. The latter incident is indeed one of the most astonishing in history—in that future History of Opinion of which we have spoken. The facts are stated by Livy (x. 47), Valerius Maximus (i. 8, 2), and Aurelius Victor (xxii. 1); and Ovid devotes a long poem (Met. xv. 6), to their embellishment. A Plague, it seems, ravaged Rome, and in the year of the city 462—more than a century, be it remembered, after Socrates, two generations after Plato—a living Serpent was solemnly fetched from Greece to Italy, and received with divine honours on the banks of the Tiber by the Senate and People of Rome! Of course, on the advent of the sacred reptile 'the plague was stayed,' and Æsculapius received in Italy the thanksgivings which, according to the Book of Numbers, were offered on a strangely similar occasion in the Arabian Desert to Jehovah. From this time a Serpent, portrayed in a conventional attitude, was in the Roman world the recognised type of a sacred place; and the Epidaurian serpents, as Pausanias tells, held their place among the gods of Greece till long after the age of Christ.

Nor did the twin-idolatry of Trees fail to find its place in the hospitable pantheon of Greece. When Minerva contended with Neptune for the patronage of Athens (a contended event which Rhidias did not disdain to commemorate in the magnificent western pediment of the Parthenon, now in the British Museum) she created the Olive Tree to match Neptune's gift of the Horse, and planted this her Tree of Knowledge on the Acropolis, committing it to the care of the Serpent-god, Erichthonius. The Erechtheum, whose ruins still form the loveliest Ionic temple in the world, was built over the spot; the Olive standing, as Fergusson believes, in the beautiful portion of the Pandroseum supported by the Caryatids, an hypothesis fairly accounting for its hitherto inexplicable form. Beneath, in a cell, adjoining the well of Neptune, lived the Serpent, whose actual reptilian existence seems proved by the fact mentioned by Herodotus (viii. 41), that when the Persians approached Athens, the Serpent was announced to have refused its food and fled; whereupon the people at length quitted their city in despair, as warned by their tutelary deity.

The Oak or rather grove of oaks at Dodona was always attributed by tradition to the planting of Pelasgi, and existed till the time of Constantine; a period of at least two thousand years. The oracle which spoke therein was said to come from the sacred pigeons rustling among the leaves, and from bells with which the branches were hung. No temple existed there; the grove itself was the sacred place. Again, the laurel of Apollo at Delphi was as sacred as the oak of Dodona. Under its shade the Phyton took refuge; one combination more of Tree and Serpent.

In ancient *Italy* the Etruscan relics preserve no memorial of the kind we are seeking. But at Lanuvium sixteen miles from Rome, was a dark grove sacred to Juno; and near it the abode of a great serpent, the oracle of female chastity. In later ages we find Persius speaking of the custom above-mentioned of painting certain conventional figures of serpents on walls, to indicate the sancity of the spot—a practice of which there are several examples at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Most surprising of all, however, are the legends of Romans and Greeks born of serpents. Scipio Africanus is said to have believed himself the son of a snake; and Augustus allowed it to be understood that his mother Atia had received him from a serpent. Alexander the Great before he undertook to prove himself the son of Jupiter Ammon was supposed (apparently by Philip himself), to be the son of a serpent who actually appeared to him in a dream in later years to save the life of his general Ptolemy. To find such fables gravely told by writers like Plutarch and Lucian, and even mentioned by Cicero without any expression of contempt, is truly astonishing. We ask ourselves, can there be any legends current amongst us which will seem equally absurd to posterity?

Passing from Rome to her barbarian conquerors we find among the *Teutonic* tribes no traces of Serpent worship, but many of the worship of Trees. 'The last relic of this old creed is probably the *Stocken-Eisen*, the Apprentice's tree, still standing in the heart of Vienna. In ancient Sarmatia and modern Poland both Trees and Serpents were worshipped by the peasantry even to the limits of the present century.

Scandinavia offers the most complete puzzle to mythologists and an excellent illustration of the folly of relying on mere philological analogies in such researches. Were Woden, or Boden, and Buddha the same person? Woden came from the East to Europe just when active missionaries were spreading Buddhism on all sides. The fourth day of the week is Wednesday of the West, and Budhbar in the East. But can we leap to the conclusion that the religions were therefore identical? Fergusson says—'There are not, perhaps, two other religions in the world so diametrically opposed to one another, nor two persons so different as the gentle Sakya Muni, who left a kingdom to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, and Odin, "terrible and severe God, the Father of slaughter."' If the two religions came anywhere in contact, it was at their base, for underlying both was a strange substratum of Tree and Serpent worship. The Yggdrasil Ash-tree, in the Norse mythology, with one of its roots over the Well of Knowledge, and with the Serpent Nidhog gnawing its stem, suggests obvious analogies, not only with the Tree of Knowledge and Serpent of Eden, but with the Bo-Tree of Buddha. Olaus Magnus in the sixteenth century speaks of serpents as still kept as household gods in Sweden: a circumstance which, when we remember the insignificant nature of the northern reptile, seems to point to some Southern or Eastern tradition of its importance.

In *Gaul*, as in Germany, Tree worship seems to have prevailed; but of Serpent worship there is no trace, save one childish legend reported by Pliny as from the Druids.

As to *Great Britain*, Mr. Fergusson's views will probably be more contested, than those he has given of any other country. Perhaps most readers, to whom the notion of a connection between the Druids and Stonehenge and Serpent worship have been more or less vaguely familiar, will be startled to learn that 'there are only two very short paragraphs in any classical authors which mention the Druids in connection with Britain—not one that mentions Serpent worship—and not one English author prior to the thirteenth century who names either the one or the other.' Our knowledge on the subject is almost wholly derived from the Welsh Triads and even in them the word Druid occurs but rarely. The relation of Stonehenge and Avebury to either Druidism or Serpent Worship, Mr. Fergusson treats as wholly imaginary. The bare Wiltshire downs were the very last places likely for the grove-loving Celts to choose for their temples, though they might (especially if battle-fields) choose them for the site of towns.

On the east coast of *Scotland* are many megalithic monuments, several of which bear sculptures of serpents, while others, apparently of almost equal antiquity, bear the Christian cross. To all appearance these serpent monuments mark the furthest wave of the great Woden-movement which spread from the Caucasus to Scandinavia.

(To be continued.)

* A learned friend has favoured me with some notes tending to show that Mr. Fergusson, in this short chapter, has not done justice to the extent of Serpent worship and Serpent honour in Egypt. He seems, especially, to have overlooked the importance of the myths relating to Apoph or Typhon the Evil Serpent, a personage whose history it is particularly desirable to explore.

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